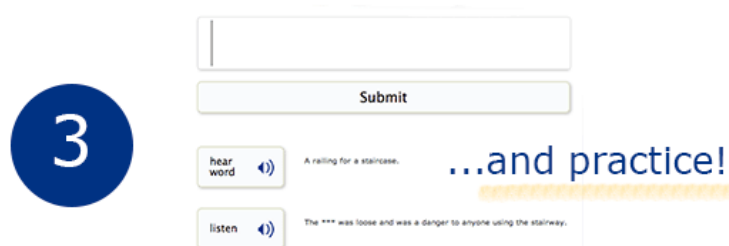
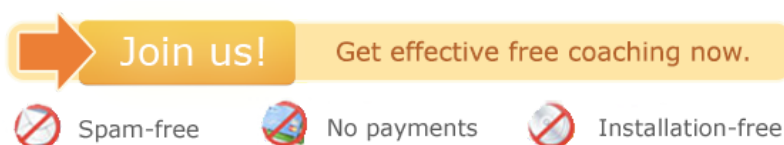




## Root Words & Prefixes: Quick Reference

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Looking for suffixes (word endings)?  
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Link	Root word	Meanings	Origin	Examples and Definitions
	<b>a/n</b>	not, without	<b>Greek</b>	abyss - without bottom; achromatic - without color; anhydrous - without water
	<b>a</b>	on	<b>Latin</b>	afire - on fire; ashore - on the shore; aside - on the side
	<b>a, ab/s</b>	from, away, off	<b>Latin</b>	abduct - carry away by force; abnormal - away from normal, not normal; absent - away, not present; aversion - the act of turning away from; abbreviate: to shorten.
	<b>a/c/d</b>	to, toward, near	<b>Latin</b>	accelerate - to increase the speed of; accessible - easily entered, approached, or obtained; admittance - allowing into;
	<b>acro</b>	top, height, tip, beginning	<b>Greek</b>	acrobat - a "high walker"; acronym - a word formed from the first (capital) letters of a word; acrophobia - fear of height
	<b>act</b>	do	<b>Latin</b>	activity - something that a person does; react - to do something in response; interaction - communication between two or more things
	<b>aer/o</b>	air	<b>Greek</b>	aerate - to let air reach something; aerial - relating to the air; aerospace - the air space
	<b>agr/i/o</b>	farming	<b>Latin</b> <b>Greek</b>	agriculture - management of the land, agribusiness - making money by utilizing land; agrarian - relating to the management of land
	<b>alg/o</b>	pain	<b>Latin</b>	neuralgia - pain caused by a nerve; analgesic - a drug that makes one pain free; nostalgia - aching for the familiar
	<b>ambi, amphi</b>	both, on both sides, around	<b>Latin</b>	ambidextrous - able to use both hands equally; ambiguous - having more than one meaning; ambivalence - conflicting or opposite feelings toward a person or thing
	<b>ambul</b>	walk, move	<b>Latin</b>	amble - to walk in a slow, relaxed way; ambulant - walking or moving around; ambulance - a vehicle that moves a patient
	<b>ami/o</b>	love	<b>Latin</b>	amiable - friendly, pleasant, lovable; amity - friendly and peaceful relations; amorous - showing romantic love
	<b>an</b>	up, back, against, again, throughout	<b>Greek</b>	analysis - a close examination of something; anatomy - the structure of something as visible when cut up for analysis; anachronism - not being in the right place in time
	<b>andr/o</b>	man, male	<b>Greek</b>	androgynous - being both male and female; android - resembling a human; misandry - hatred towards men
	<b>anim</b>	life, spirit	<b>Latin</b>	animal - a living organism; animate - to make alive; equanimity - of balanced spirit
	<b>ann/enn</b>	year	<b>Latin</b>	anniversary - a date observed once a year; annual - happening once a year;



			millennium - 1,000 years
 <b>ante</b>	before, in front	<b>Latin</b>	antecede - to come before something in time; antemeridian - before noon; anteroom - a small room before the main room
 <b>anth/o</b>	flower	<b>Greek</b>	chrysanthemum and amaranth - names of flowers; anthology - a collection of treasured writings; anthozoan - half plant, half animal, like anemones and corals.
 <b>anthrop/o</b>	human	<b>Greek</b>	anthropology - the study of mankind; anthropomorphism - giving human form to non-human things; philanthropy - the love to mankind (expressed through good deeds)
 <b>anti</b>	against, opposite of	<b>Greek</b>	antibody - a substance that destroys micro-organisms; antiseptic - preventing infection; antisocial - opposing social norm
 <b>apo, apho</b>	away, off, separate	<b>Greek</b>	aphorism - a short expression of a general truth; apology - an explicit expression of regret, apostrophe - a small dash used in place of an omitted letter
 <b>aqu/a</b>	water	<b>Latin</b>	aquarium - a water container for fish; aquatic - relating to water; aqueduct - a pipeline for water
 <b>arbor</b>	tree	<b>Latin</b>	arborist - someone working with trees; arbor - a shady area formed by trees; arborous - having many trees
 <b>arch/i</b>	chief, most important, rule	<b>Greek</b>	archbishop - the highest ranking bishop; archenemy - chief or worst enemy; matriarch - a female who rules a group; monarch - a king or queen
 <b>arch/a/i</b>	primitive, ancient	<b>Greek</b>	archaeology - the study of ancient cultures; archaic - belonging to an earlier period; archive - a collection of historical materials
 <b>arthr/o</b>	joint	<b>Latin</b> <b>Greek</b>	arthroscope - a tool to see inside a joint; arthritis - inflammation of a joint; arthropod - invertebrates with jointed legs, like spiders, crustaceans, insects
 <b>art</b>	skill	<b>Latin</b>	artifact - object made by a person's skill; artisan - a person skilled in a craft; artist - a person who creates skillfully
 <b>astro, aster</b>	star, stars, outer space	<b>Latin</b>	astronaut - a person traveling to the stars; astronomer - someone who studies the stars; asterisk - a star-shaped sign used as a reference tool
 <b>aud/i/io</b>	hear	<b>Latin</b>	audible - loud enough to be heard; audience - people who listen to a program; audiovisual - relating to sound and vision
 <b>auto</b>	self, same, one	<b>Greek</b>	autocrat - a person who governs with absolute power; autograph - a person's own signature; automatic - moving by itself
 <b>avi/a</b>	bird	<b>Latin</b>	aviary - a large enclosure for birds; aviatrix - a female airplane pilot; aviation - the art of designing or operating aircraft
 <b>bar/o</b>	pressure, weight	<b>Greek</b>	baric - pertaining to pressure, esp. of the atmosphere; milliard - metric unit, equal to 1/1000th of a bar; baryon - heavy elementary particle
 <b>bell/i</b>	war	<b>Latin</b>	bellicose - warlike; belligerent - hostile, ready to fight; rebel - person who opposes and fights
 <b>bene</b>	good, well	<b>Latin</b>	benefactor - person who gives money to a cause; beneficial - producing a good effect; benevolent - showing kindness or goodwill
 <b>bi/n</b>	two, twice, once in every two	<b>Latin</b>	biannual - happening twice a year; binoculars - optical device with two lenses; bilateral - of or involving two sides
 <b>bibli/o</b>	book	<b>Greek</b>	bibliography - a list of books used as sources; bibliomania - an extreme love of books; bibliophile - a person who loves books
 <b>bio</b>	life, living matter	<b>Greek</b>	biography - a life story written by another person; biology - the science of life; biosphere - Earth's surface inhabited by living things
 <b>blast/o</b>	cell, primitive, immature cell	<b>Greek</b>	blastula - an early stage of embryonic development; fibroblast - a cell that forms connective tissue; blastoderm - the layer surrounding the inside of an egg
 <b>burs</b>	pouch, purse	<b>Latin</b>	bursar - an administrative officer in charge of funds; bursary - the treasury of a college or monastery; disburse - to expend especially from a public fund
 <b>calc</b>	stone	<b>Latin</b>	calcite; calcium - the flame of acetylene gas generated by reaction of calcium carbide with water; calcification - impregnation with calcareous matter
 <b>cand</b>	glowing, iridescent	<b>Latin</b>	candid - free from bias, prejudice, or malice; candle - something that gives light; incandescent - white, glowing, or luminous with intense heat
 <b>capt, cept, ceive</b>	take, hold	<b>Latin</b>	intercept - to stop or interrupt; perceive - to take notice of something; captivating - taking hold of
 <b>cardi/o</b>	heart	<b>Greek</b>	cardiac - relating to the heart; cardiogenic - resulting from heart disease; cardiologist - a heart doctor
 <b>carn/i</b>	flesh, meat	<b>Latin</b>	carnivorous - flesh-eating; carnal - pertaining to the body or flesh; incarnate - given bodily form
 <b>cata</b>	down, against completely, intensive, according to	<b>Greek</b>	cataclysm - a flood or other disaster, catalog - a complete listing; catastrophe - turning for the worst, a substantial disaster
 <b>caust, caut</b>	to burn	<b>Latin</b> <b>Greek</b>	cauterize - to burn with a hot instrument; caustic - capable of burning or eating away; holocaust - total devastation, especially by fire
 <b>cede, ceed, cess</b>	go, yield	<b>Latin</b>	exceed - to go beyond the limits; recede - to go back; accessible - easily entered, approached, or obtained;

 <b>celer</b>	fast	Latin	accelerate - to increase the speed of; decelerate - to reduce the speed of
 <b>cent/i</b>	hundred, hundredth	Latin	centennial- the 100th anniversary; centimeter - 1/100 of a meter; century - 100 years
 <b>centr/o/i</b>	center	Greek	egocentric - self-centered; eccentric - not having a common center, not according to norm; centrifugal - moving outward from a center
 <b>cephal/o</b>	head	Greek	encephalitis - inflammation of the brain; cephalic - pertaining to the head; cephalopod - marine mollusks like octopus and squid who have tentacles growing from their head
 <b>cerebr/o</b>	brain	Latin	cerebral - pertaining to the brain; cerebrates - to use the brain; cerebrospinal - pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord
 <b>cert</b>	sure	Latin	ascertain- to find out something with certainty; certain - being absolutely sure; certify - to state that something is true
 <b>chrom/o chromat/o, chros</b>	color, pigment	Greek	achromatic - without color; chromium - a blue-white metallic chemical element, chromatography - the study of color
 <b>chron/o</b>	time	Greek	chronic - lasting for a long time; chronological - arranging events in time order, synchronize - happening at the same time
 <b>chrys/o</b>	gold, yellow	Greek	chrysanthemum and helichrysum - golden/yellow flowers; chrysolite - a yellowish gem
 <b>cide, cise</b>	cut, kill	Latin	homicide - murder; incisor - a sharp tooth for cutting food; insecticide - a chemical used to kill insects
 <b>circum, circle</b>	around, about	Latin	circumnavigate - to sail around; circumscribe - to draw around; circumspect - looking around
 <b>claim, clam</b>	shout, speak out	Latin	clamor - to shout and make noise; exclaim - to cry out loudly and suddenly; proclamation - something announced officially in public
 <b>clar</b>	clear	Latin	clarification - an explanation; clarify - to make something clear; declare - to state something clearly
 <b>clud, clus</b>	close	Latin	conclusion - the end or last part; exclusion - shutting out, rejecting; seclude - to keep away from; to isolate
 <b>cline</b>	lean	Latin	inclination - a leaning toward; incline - a surface that slopes or leans; recline - to lean back and relax
 <b>co</b>	with, together, joint	Latin	coauthor - writer who collaborates with another author; coeducation - educating males and females together; cohousing - planning your neighborhood in an intentional neighborly fashion
 <b>col</b>	together, jointly	Latin	Collaborate - to work together; collision - smashing together; colloquial - words formed by everyday interaction
 <b>com</b>	together, common	Latin	commemorate - to memorize together; composition - an arrangement or putting together of parts; commune - living together while owning things in common
 <b>cogn/i</b>	know	Latin	cognition - process of acquiring knowledge; incognito - disguised so no one knows you; recognize - to discover that one knows
 <b>con</b>	with, jointly	Latin	concur - to agree with someone; contemporary - of the same time period as others; convention - a gathering of people with a common interest
 <b>contra/o</b>	against, opposite	Latin	contradict to argue against, Contraflow, contraception, contrary not in agreement, controversy disagreement
 <b>corp/o</b>	body	Latin	corporation - a company recognized by law as a single body; corpse - a dead body; corporal - pertaining to the body
 <b>cosm/o</b>	universe	Greek	cosmonaut - a Russian astronaut; cosmos - the universe; microcosm - a miniature universe
 <b>counter</b>	opposite, contrary, opposing		counteract - to oppose the effects of an action; countermand - to cancel a previous order; counteroffensive - attack against an attack
 <b>cranio</b>	skull	Greek	craniology - the study of skull characteristics; cranium - skull of vertebrates; cranial - pertaining to the skull
 <b>cred</b>	believe	Latin	credence - belief that something is true or valid; credulous - believing things too easily, gullible; incredible - unbelievable
 <b>cruc</b>	cross	Latin	crucial-characteristic of or having the form of a cross ; crucifix- the cross itself as a Christian emblem; excruciating- so intense as to cause great pain or anguish
 <b>crypto</b>	hidden, secret	Greek	cryptic - of hidden meaning; cryptography - science of secret codes; encrypt - encode into secret code
 <b>cumul</b>	mass, heap	Latin	accumulate - to gather or pile up; cumulative - gradually building up
 <b>curr, curs</b>	run	Latin	concurrent- running parallel; current- flowing easily and smoothly; cursive- having a flowing, easy, impromptu character
 <b>cycl</b>	circle, ring	Greek	bicycle - a vehicle with two wheels; cycle - a sequence that is repeated; cyclone - a storm with circling winds
 <b>de</b>	reduce, away, down, remove	Latin	decelerate - to slow down, reduce speed; dethrone - to remove from power; debug - to remove bugs
 <b>dec/a, deka</b>	ten	Greek	decade - 10 years; decathlon - athletic contest that includes 10 disciplines in which each participant competes; December - formerly the 10th month of the Roman

			calendar
 <b>deci</b>	one tenth	Latin	deciliter - a tenth of a liter; decimate - reduce dramatically; decibel - one tenth of the sound volume unit bel
 <b>dem/o</b>	people	Greek	democracy - government of the people; demographic - the study of people; epidemic - spreading among people in a region
 <b>demi</b>	half, less than	Latin	demitasse - a small cup of coffee; demimonde - someone of little respected life style
 <b>dendr/o/i</b>	tree	Greek	philodendron - a climbing plant that grows on trees; dendrochronology - dating events by studying growth rings in trees; dendriform - in the shape of a tree
 <b>dent, dont</b>	tooth	Latin	dental - relating to teeth; dentist - a doctor for the teeth; dentures - a set of false teeth
 <b>derm/a</b>	skin	Greek	dermatologist - a doctor for the skin; pachyderm - a class of animals with very thick skin (elephant, rhinoceros); dermatitis - inflammation of the skin
 <b>di/plo</b>	two, twice	Greek	dichromatic - displaying two colors; diploma - a certificate, literally "a letter folded double"; dilemma - a situation that requires a choice between two alternatives.
 <b>di/s</b>	apart, away, not, to the opposite	Latin	digression - a departure from the main issue, subject; disappear - to move out of sight; dissect - to cut apart piece by piece.
 <b>dia</b>	through, between, apart, across	Greek	diabetes - disease characterized by excessive thirst and discharge of urine; diagnosis - understanding a condition by going through a detailed review of symptoms; dialog - conversation between two people.
 <b>dict</b>	speak	Latin	contradict - to express the opposite of; prediction - a statement foretelling the future; dictate - to speak out loud for another person to write down.
 <b>domin</b>	master	Latin	dominate - to be the master of; domineering - excessively controlling; predominate - to have more power than others
 <b>don/at</b>	give	Latin	donation - a contribution or gift; donor - someone who gives something; pardon - to give forgiveness for an offense
 <b>duc/t</b>	lead	Latin	conduct - to lead musicians in playing music; educate - to lead to knowledge; deduction - a subtraction of an amount.
 <b>du/o</b>	two, twice	Latin	duplicate - make an identical copy; duet - a musical composition for two voices or instruments; duo - a pair normally thought of as being together.
 <b>dur</b>	harden, to last, lasting	Latin	durable - having the quality of lasting; duration - the length of time something lasts; enduring - able to last.
 <b>dyn/a/am</b>	power, energy, strength	Greek	dynamo - a generator of energy; dynamic - having physical energy/power; dynamite - a powerful explosive.
 <b>dys</b>	abnormal, bad	Greek	dyspepsia - abnormal digestion; dystopia - an imaginary place of total misery; dyslexia - impairment of the ability to handle words.
 <b>e-</b>	out, away	Latin	eloquent - speaking beautifully and forcefully; emissary - a representative of a country or group sent on a mission; eject - throw out forcefully.
 <b>ego</b>	self	Latin Greek	egoistic - self-centered; alter ego - a higher aspect of oneself; egomania - excessive preoccupation with oneself.
 <b>em, en</b>	into, cover with, cause		empathy - intention to feel like another person; empower - put into power; engorge - make larger.
 <b>endo</b>	within, inside	Greek	endotherm - a creature that can keep its inside temperature fairly constant; endocrine - relating to glands that secrete directly into the blood or lymph; endogamy - the custom to marry within one's clan, tribe etc.
 <b>enn/i, anni</b>	years	Latin	bicentennial - of or relating to an age or period of 200 years; centennial - of or relating to an age or period of 100 years; perennial -lasting through many years.
 <b>en, in</b>	inside, inwards	Latin	envision - to picture in the mind; enclose - lock inside; inwards - towards the inside.
 <b>ep/i</b>	on, upon, over, among, at, after, to, outside	Greek	epidemic - the rapid spread of something negative; epilogue - a short speech delivered after a play; epicenter - the center of an earthquake.
 <b>equ/i</b>	equal, equally	Latin	equidistant - an equal distance from two points; equanimity - calm temperament, evenness of temper; equation - a statement of equality.
 <b>erg/o</b>	work	Greek	ergonomics - study of the working environment; energy - the power to accomplish work; energetics - science that looks at energy and its transformation.
 <b>esth/aesth</b>	feeling, sensation, beauty	Latin	esthetician - someone who beautifies; aesthetic - pertaining to a sense of beauty; kinesthesia - the sensation of bodily movement.
 <b>ethno</b>	race, people	Greek	ethnic - pertaining to a defined group of people; ethnocentric - focusing on the ethnicity of people; ethnology - the science of people and races.
 <b>eu</b>	good, well	Greek	euphemism - replacing an offensive word with an inoffensive one; euphonious - having a pleasant sound; euphoria - feeling of well-being.
 <b>ex</b>	from, out,	Latin	excavate - to dig out; exhale - to breathe out; extract - to pull out.
 <b>extra, extro</b>	outside, beyond	Latin	extraordinary - beyond ordinary; extraterrestrial - outside the Earth; extrovert - an outgoing person.

 <b>fac/t</b>	make, do	Latin	artifact - an object made by a person; factory - a place where things are made; malefact - a person who does wrong.
 <b>fer</b>	bear, bring, carry	Latin	confer - to bring an honor to someone; ferry - a boat that carries passengers; transfer - to move to another place.
 <b>fid</b>	faith	Latin	confide - place trust in someone, fidelity - faithfulness; fiduciary - a trustee;
 <b>flect</b>	bend	Latin	deflect - to bend course because of hitting something; inflection - a bending in the voice's tone or pitch; flexible - easily bending.
 <b>flor/a, fleur</b>	flower	Latin	florist - someone working with flowers; floral - flowerlike; flora - the plant life of a particular time or area
 <b>for</b>	completely (used to intensify the meaning of a word)		forsaken or forfeited - completely lost; forgiven - completely given (a release of debt).
 <b>fore</b>	in front of, previous, earlier		forebear - ancestor; forebode - to give an advance warning of something bad; forecast - a preview of events to be.
 <b>form</b>	shape	Latin	conformity- correspondence in form, manner, or character; formation- something that is formed; reformatory- intended for reformation
 <b>fract, frag</b>	break	Latin	fracture - a break; fragile - easy to break; fragment or fraction - a part or element of a larger whole;
 <b>fug</b>	flee, run away, escape	Latin	fugitive - a person who is running away; refuge - a sheltered place to flee to; refugee - a person seeking protection
 <b>funct</b>	perform, work	Latin	defunct - no longer working or alive; function - to work or perform a role normally; malfunction - to fail to work correctly.
 <b>fus</b>	pour	Latin	confusion - being flooded with too much information that is hard to make sense of; fuse - to melt by heating; infuse - to put into.
 <b>gastr/o</b>	stomach	Greek	gastric - pertaining to the stomach; gastronomy - serving the stomach by providing good food; gastritis - inflammation of the stomach.
 <b>gen/o/e/ genesis</b>	birth, production, formation, kind	Greek	genealogy - the study of the history of a family; generation - all the people born at approximately the same time; genetic -relating to heredity encoded in the genes.
 <b>geo</b>	earth, soil, global	Greek	geography - study of the earth's surface; geology - study of the structure of the earth; geonics - soil based agriculture.
 <b>ger</b>	old age	Greek	geriatrics - medicine pertaining to the elderly; gerontocracy - the rule of the elders; gerontology - the science of aging.
 <b>giga</b>	a billion	Greek	gigabyte - unit of computer storage space; gigahertz - unit of frequency (one billion Hz/sec); gigawatt unit of electric power (one billion watts).
 <b>gon</b>	angle	Latin Greek	decagon - a polygon with 10 angles; diagonal - a slanting line running across a space; octagon - a geometrical figure with 8 angles.
 <b>gram</b>	letter, written	Greek	diagram - a simple drawing; grammar - rules of how to write words in sentences; telegram - a message sent by telegraph.
 <b>gran</b>	grain	Latin	granary- a storehouse or repository for grain especially after it is threshed or husked; granola- a mixture of rolled oats and other ingredients; granule- a little grain (as of sugar)
 <b>graph/y</b>	writing, recording, written	Greek	Graphology - the study of handwritings; autograph - written with one's own hand; seismograph - a machine noting strength and duration of earthquakes.
 <b>grat</b>	pleasing	Latin	gratify - to please someone; grateful - feeling thankful; gratuity - a tip, token of appreciation.
 <b>gyn/o/e</b>	woman, female	Greek	gynecology - the science of female reproductive health; gynophobia - fear of women; gynecoid - resembling a woman.
 <b>gress, grad/e/i</b>	to step, to go	Latin	digression - a departure from the main issue, subject, etc.; progress - movement forward or onward; gradual - step by step.
 <b>hect/o, hecat</b>	hundred	Greek	hectoliter - 100 liters; hectare - metric unit equaling 100 ares or 10,000 square meters; hectometer - 100 meters.
 <b>helic/o</b>	spiral, circular	Greek	helicopter - an aircraft with horizontal rotating wing; helix - a spiral form; helicon - a circular tuba.
 <b>heli/o</b>	sun	Greek	heliotropism - movement or growth in relating to the sun; heliograph - apparatus used to send message with the help of sunlight; helianthus - genus of plants including sunflowers.
 <b>hemi</b>	half, partial	Greek	hemicycle - a semicircular structure; hemisphere - one half of the earth; hemistich - half a line of poetry.
 <b>hem/o/a</b>	blood	Latin Greek	hemorrhage - clotting of the blood; hemorrhoids - swelling of the blood vessels; hemoglobin - red blood particle.
 <b>hepa</b>	liver	Latin	hepatitis - inflammation of the liver; hepatoma - a tumor of the liver; hepatotoxic - toxic and damaging to the liver.

 <b>hept/a</b>	seven	<b>Greek</b>	heptagon - a shape with seven angles and seven sides; Heptateuch - the first seven books of the Old Testament; heptameter - a line of verse consisting of seven metrical feet.
 <b>herbi</b>	grass, plant	<b>Latin</b>	herbicide - any chemical used to kill unwanted plants, etc.; herbivorous - plant-eating; herbal - relating to plants.
 <b>hetero</b>	different, other	<b>Greek</b>	heterogeneous - made up of unrelated parts; heteronyms - words with same spelling but different meanings; heterodox - not conforming to traditional beliefs.
 <b>hex/a</b>	six	<b>Greek</b>	hexagon - a shape with six angles/sides; hexameter - a verse measured in six; hexapod - having six legs.
 <b>histo</b>	tissue	<b>Greek</b>	histology - study of the microscopic structure of tissues; histochemistry - study of the chemical constitution of cells and tissues.
 <b>homo, homeo</b>	like, alike, same	<b>Latin</b>	homogeneous - of the same nature or kind; homonym - sounding alike; homeopath - a therapy that is based on treating "same with same"
 <b>hydr/o</b>	liquid, water	<b>Greek</b>	hydrate - to add water to; hydrophobia - intense fear of water; hydroponics - growing plants in liquid nutrient solution; hydraulic - operated by force created by a liquid.
 <b>hygr/o</b>	moisture, humidity	<b>Greek</b>	hygrometer - tool used to measure humidity; hygrograph - instrument for recording variations in atmospheric humidity.
 <b>hyper</b>	too much, over, excessive, beyond	<b>Latin</b> <b>Greek</b>	hyperactive - very restless; hypercritical - too critical; hypertension - above normal pressure.
 <b>hyp/o</b>	under	<b>Greek</b>	hypoglycemia - an abnormally low level of sugar in the blood; hypothermia - abnormally low body temperature; hypothesis - a theory that is unproven but used under the assumption that it is true.
 <b>iatr/o</b>	medical care	<b>Greek</b>	geriatrics - medical care of the elderly; pediatrician - a doctor who treats children; podiatry - medical care for feet.
 <b>icon/o</b>	image	<b>Latin</b> <b>Greek</b>	icon - an (often religious) image, in modern usage a simplified graphic of high symbolic content; iconology - science of symbols and icons; iconoclast - someone who destroys religious images and traditional beliefs.
 <b>idio</b>	peculiar, personal, distinct	<b>Greek</b>	idiomatic - Peculiar to a particular language; idiosyncrasy - a physical or mental characteristic typical of a particular person; idiot - someone who is distinctly foolish or stupid.
 <b>il, in</b>	in, into	<b>Latin</b>	illuminate - to give light to; innovation - a new idea, method, or device; inspection - the act of examining or reviewing.
 <b>ig, il, im, in, ir</b>	not, without	<b>Latin</b>	illegal - not legal; impossible - not possible; inappropriate - not appropriate; irresponsible - not responsible.
 <b>imag</b>	likeness	<b>Latin</b>	image - a likeness of someone; imaginative - able to think up new ideas or images; imagine - to form a picture or likeness in the mind.
 <b>infra</b>	beneath, below	<b>Latin</b>	infrastructure - underlying framework of a system; infrared - below the regular light spectrum.
 <b>inter</b>	between, among, jointly	<b>Latin</b>	international - involving two or more countries; intersection - place where roads come together; intercept - to stop or interrupt the course of.
 <b>intra, intro</b>	within, inside	<b>Latin</b>	intrastate - existing in one state; intravenous - inside or into a vein; introvert - shy person who keeps within him/herself.
 <b>ir</b>	not	<b>Latin</b>	irredeemable - not redeemable; irreformable - not reformable; irrational - not rational.
 <b>iso</b>	equal		isobar - a line on a map connecting points of equal barometric pressure; isometric - having equality of measure; isothermal - having equal or constant temperature.
 <b>ject</b>	throw	<b>Latin</b>	eject - to throw someone/something out; interject - to throw a remark into a discussion; project - to cast or throw something.
 <b>jud</b>	law	<b>Latin</b>	judgment - a decision of a court of law; judicial - having to do with judges or courts of law; judiciary - a system of courts of law.
 <b>junct</b>	join	<b>Latin</b>	conjunction - a word that joins parts of sentences; disjunction - a disconnection; junction - a place where two things join.
 <b>juven</b>	young	<b>Latin</b>	juvenile - youthful or childish; rejuvenate - to bring back to youthful strength or appearance.
 <b>kilo</b>	thousand	<b>Greek</b>	kilobyte - 1,000 bytes; kilometer - 1,000 meter; kilograms - 1,000 grams.
 <b>kine/t /mat</b>	motion, division	<b>Greek</b>	kinetics - study of the force of motion; psychokinesis or telekinesis - the ability to move objects with your mind; cinematography - motion picture making.
 <b>lab</b>	work	<b>Latin</b>	collaborate - to work with a person; elaborate - to work out the details; laborious - requiring a lot of hard work.
 <b>lact/o</b>	milk	<b>Latin</b>	lactate - to give milk, nurse; lactose - the sugar contained in milk; lactic acid.
 <b>later</b>	side	<b>Latin</b>	bilateral - of or involving two sides; unilateral - affecting one side of something.
 <b>leuk/o, leuc/o</b>	white, colorless	<b>Greek</b>	leukemia - abnormal increase of white blood cells in the blood; leukocyte - a mature white blood cell; leucine - a white, crystalline amino acid.
<b>lex</b>	word, law, reading	<b>Greek</b>	lexicology - the study and history of words; alexia - loss of the ability to read; illegal - not authorized by the official rules or laws.



	<b>liber</b>	free	Latin	liberate - to set free; libertine - a person with a free, wild lifestyle; liberty - freedom.
	<b>lingu</b>	language, tongue	Latin	linguist - one who studies languages; multilingual - able to communicate in multiple languages; linguine - long, flat "tongue-shaped" pasta.
	<b>lip/o</b>	fat	Greek	liposuction - the mechanical removal of fat reserves in the tissue; lipase - enzyme that breaks down fat; lipid - resembling fat.
	<b>lite, ite, lith/o</b>	mineral, rock, fossil	Greek	apatite - a group of common minerals; granite - a hard, granular rock; monolith - a remarkable, unique stone.
	<b>loc</b>	place	Latin	dislocate - to put something out of its usual place; location - a place; relocate - to move to a new place.
	<b>log/o</b>	word, doctrine, discourse	Greek	logic - correct reasoning; monologue - a long speech by one speaker; analogy - similarity, especially between things otherwise dissimilar.
	<b>loqu, locu</b>	speak	Latin	eloquent - speaking beautifully and forcefully ; loquacious - very talkative; elocution - art of public speaking.
	<b>luc</b>	light	Latin	elucidate - to explain, to throw light on; lucid - easily understood, giving off light; translucent - allowing light through.
	<b>lud, lus</b>	to play	Latin	prelude - introduction to the major performance; illusion - misleading optical image or impression; delude - to mislead, deceive.
	<b>lumin</b>	light	Latin	illuminate - to fill with light; lumen - unit measuring light.
	<b>lun/a/i</b>	moon	Latin	lunar - relating to the moon; lunarscape - the surface of the moon; lunatic - insane (as if driven mad by the moon).
	<b>macro</b>	large, great	Greek	macroevolution - large scale evolution; macromolecule - a large molecule; macroeconomics - study of the overall forces of economy.
	<b>magn/a/i</b>	great, large	Latin	magnify - make larger; magnificent - grand; magnate - a powerful person, especially in business or industry.
	<b>mal/e</b>	bad, ill, wrong	Latin	malcontent - wrong content; malaria - "bad air", infectious disease thought to originate from the "bad air" of the swamps, but caused by the bite of an infected mosquito; malicious - showing strong ill will.
	<b>man/i/u</b>	hand	Latin	maneuver - to move by hand; manual - done with the hands; manuscript - a book written by hand.
	<b>mand</b>	to order	Latin	command - an order or instruction; demand - a hard-to-ignore order; mandate - an official order.
	<b>mania</b>	madness, insanity, excessive desire	Greek	bibliomania - a crazy love of books; egomania - a mad love of oneself; maniac an insane person.
	<b>mar/i</b>	sea	Latin	marina - a harbor for pleasure boats; maritime - relating to the sea; submarine - an undersea boat; aquamarine - color of sea water.
	<b>mater, matr/i</b>	mother	Latin	maternal - relating to motherhood; maternity - the state of being a mother; matriarch - a woman head of a household.
	<b>max</b>	greatest	Latin	maximal - the best or greatest possible; maximize - to make as great as possible; maximum - the greatest amount.
	<b>medi</b>	middle	Latin	medieval - pertaining to the Middle Ages; medium - in the middle; mediocre - only of medium (inferior) quality.
	<b>mega</b>	great, large, million	Greek	megalopolis - an area with many nearby cities; megaphone - a device that projects a loud voice; megastructure - huge building or other structure.
	<b>melan/o</b>	black	Greek	melancholy - a state of dark emotions; melanoma - malignant dark tumor of the skin; melodrama - a dark, pathetic drama.
	<b>memor/i</b>	remember	Latin	commemorate - to honor the memory of, as by a ceremony; memorial - related to remembering a person or event; memory: an ability to retain knowledge or an individual's stock of retained knowledge.
	<b>merge, mers</b>	dip, dive	Latin	immerge or immerse - to put or dip something into a liquid; submerge to dip something completely into water.
	<b>meso</b>	middle	Latin Greek	Mesoamerica - Middle America; meson - elementary particle with a mass between an electron and a proton.
	<b>meta</b>	change, after, beyond, between	Greek	metaphysics - study of nature and reality; metamorphosis - a complete change of form; metastasis - the transmission of disease to other parts of the body.
	<b>meter, metr/y</b>	measure	Greek	audiometer- an instrument that measures hearing acuteness; chronometer- an instrument that measures time; metric - measured.
	<b>micro</b>	very small, short, minute	Greek	microbe - a very small living thing; microchip - a tiny wafer with an integrated circuit; microscope - a device to see very small things.
	<b>mid</b>	middle	Latin Greek	midriff - the area between the chest and the waist; midterm - middle of a term in school; midway - halfway between.
	<b>migr</b>	move	Latin	immigrant - a person who moves to a new country to settle; migrant - person who moves from place to place; migration - the process of moving.

 <b>milli</b>	onethousandth	Latin	millimeter - one thousandth of a meter; millibar - one thousandth of a bar; milliliter - one thousandth of a liter.
 <b>min/i</b>	small, less	Latin	mini - something that is very small; minuscule - extremely tiny; minutiae - very small or trivial details.
 <b>mis/o</b>	bad, badly, wrong, wrongly, to hate	Greek	misbehave - to behave badly; misprint - an error in printing; misnomer - an error in naming a person or thing.
 <b>miss, mit</b>	send, let go	Latin	dismiss - to send someone away; missile - a weapon sent into the air; emit - to send something out; admittance - entry.
 <b>mob</b>	move	Latin	immobilize - to stop from moving; mobile - able to move freely; mobility - the quality of being able to move.
 <b>mon/o</b>	one, single, alone	Greek	monochromat - having one color; monologue - a speech spoken by one person; monotheism - belief in one god.
 <b>mot, mov</b>	move	Latin	motion - the act of moving; motivate - to move someone to action; promote to move someone forward; removable - able to be taken or carried away.
 <b>morph/o</b>	form	Greek	metamorphosis - complete change of form; endorphins - chemical in the brain able to transform pain; amorphous - without distinct shape or form.
 <b>mort</b>	death	Latin	immortal - living forever, unable to die; mortal - certain to die; mortician - an undertaker.
 <b>multi</b>	many, more than one or two	Latin	multicolored - having many colors; multimedia - using a range of media; multitasking - doing many things at once.
 <b>mut</b>	change	Latin	immutable - not changing; mutant - an organism that has undergone change; mutate - to undergo a change.
 <b>my/o</b>	muscle	Latin	myocardium - the middle muscle of the heart; myasthenia - muscle fatigue or weakness; myosin - common protein in muscle tissue.
 <b>narr</b>	tell	Latin	narrate - to tell a story; narrative - a story; narrator - a person who tells a story.
 <b>nat</b>	born	Latin	innate - included since birth; natal - relating to birth; natural - gotten at birth, not afterward.
 <b>nav</b>	ship	Latin	circumnavigate - to sail around a place; naval - relating to a navy or warships; navigate - to sail a ship through a place.
 <b>necr/o</b>	dead, death	Greek	necrophil - loving death; necrosis - the death of tissue due to disease or injury; necrology - a list of persons who have recently died.
 <b>neg</b>	no	Latin	negate - to say it didn't happen; negative - meaning "no"; renege - to go back on a promise.
 <b>neo</b>	new, recent		neoclassic - a revival of classic form, neocolonialism - the indirect ("new") economical and political control of a region by a more powerful foreign power; neonatal - a newborn child, especially the first few weeks.
 <b>nephr/o</b>	kidney	Greek	nephritis - inflammation of the kidneys; nephrotomy - surgical incision of a kidney; nephron - a single, excretory unit in the kidney.
 <b>neur/o</b>	nerve	Greek	neuralgia - pain along a nerve; neurologist - doctor specializing in the nerves; neurotic - mental disorder that usually does not include an impaired perception of reality.
 <b>nom/in</b>	name	Latin	misnomer - an error in naming a person or thing; nominal - being something in name only but not in reality; nominate - to name for election or appointment, to designate.
 <b>non</b>	no, not, without	Latin	nondescript - with no special characteristics; nonfiction - true, real, not made-up; nonsense - without sense.
 <b>not</b>	mark	Latin	notable - marked as worthy of attention; notarize - to certify a signature on a legal document; annotate - to add remarks.
 <b>noun, nunc</b>	declare	Latin	announce - to declare in public; denounce - to proclaim harsh criticism; enunciate - to speak or declare something clearly.
 <b>nov</b>	new	Latin	innovate - to introduce a new way; novelty - something new; novice - a person who is new at a job; renovate - to make something like new again.
 <b>numer</b>	number	Latin	enumerate - to name a number of items on a list; numerology - the study of magical uses of numbers; numerous - a large number.
 <b>ob, op</b>	in the way, against	Latin	object - to be against something; obscure - hard to understand; opposition - the act of resistance or action against.
 <b>oct/a/o</b>	eight	Greek	octagon - a figure with 8 sides and 8 angles; octogenarian - person in his or her 80s; octopus - sea animal with 8 arms.
 <b>ocu</b>	eye	Latin	binoculars - lens device for seeing distances; monocular - relating to one eye; oculist - an eye doctor.
 <b>od</b>	path, way	Greek	diode- an electron tube having two electrodes, a cathode and an anode; odometer- an instrument attached to a vehicle to measure the distance traversed; triode- an electron tube with an anode, a cathode, and a control grid
 <b>omni</b>	all	Latin	omnipotent - with all the power; omniscient - knowing all things; omnivorous eating all foods.
 <b>op/t/s</b>	eye, visual	Greek	optic - relating to the eyes; optician - a person who fits eyeglasses; autopsy - the










	condition, sight		examination of a dead body.
 <b>opt</b>	best	Latin	optimal - the best, the most desirable; optimize - to make the best of; optimum - the best something could be.
 <b>ortho</b>	straight	Greek	orthodontist - a dentist that straightens teeth; orthopedic - a doctor concerned with the proper alignment of the bones; orthography - the correct way of writing.
 <b>osteo</b>	bone	Greek	osteoarthritis - inflammation caused by degeneration of the joints; osteopathy - therapy that uses among others manipulation of the skeleton to restore health; osteology - the study of bones.
 <b>out</b>	goes beyond, surpasses, exceeds		Outgoing - being of lively, sharing nature; outdoing - doing better than; outdoor - outside.
 <b>over</b>	excessive	English	overconfident - more confident than is appropriate; overstock - more supplies than is desirable; overexcited - ,more excited than one should be.
 <b>oxi/oxy</b>	sharp	Greek	oxymoron - combining two ideas that sharply contradict each other; oxidize - corrode a surface.
 <b>pale/o</b>	ancient	Greek	paleontology - study of ancient fossils; paleography - the study of ancient forms of writing; Paleolithic - period of the Stone Age.
 <b>pan</b>	all, any, everyone	Greek	panacea - a cure for all diseases or problems; panorama - an all-around view; pantheism - the worship of all gods; pandemic - affecting all.
 <b>para</b>	beside, beyond, abnormal, assistant	Greek	parasite - an organism that lives on and off another living being; parallel - alongside and always an equal distance apart; paragraph - a portion of a writtenn document that presents a distinct idea.
 <b>para</b>	protection from		parachute - protection from falling; parasol - an umbrella used to protect from the sun;
 <b>pater, patr/i</b>	father	Latin	paternal - relating to fathers; paternity - fatherhood; patriarch - a man who rules a group.
 <b>path</b>	feeling, emotion	Greek	antipathy - a feeling of great dislike; apathy - a lack of feeling or interest; empathy - ability to understand another's feelings.
 <b>ped/i/e</b>	foot, feet	Latin	pedal - a lever pushed by the foot; pedestrian - one who walks; pedicure - cosmetic treatment of feet and toes.
 <b>pel</b>	drive, force	Latin	compel - to force someone to act; expel - to drive someone out of a place; repel - to force back.
 <b>pent/a</b>	five	Greek	pentagon - shape having 5 angles and 5 sides, pentagram - a five-pointed star formerly used as a symbolic figure in magic; pentathlon - an athletic contest that includes five events.
 <b>pept, peps</b>	digestion	Greek	dyspepsia - abnormal digestion; peptic - aiding digestion; pepsin - a digestive enzyme.
 <b>per</b>	through, throughout	Latin	permanent - lasting throughout all time; permeate - to spread throughout; persist - to continue for a long time; perennial - lasting through many years.
 <b>peri</b>	around, enclosing	Greek	periodontal - pertaining to bone and tissue around a tooth; peripheral - lying outside of the center; perimeter - the outer boundary of an area.
 <b>phag/e</b>	to eat	Greek	esophagus - muscular tube that carries food to the stomach; anthropophagy or sarcophagy - cannibalism; xylophagous - feeding on wood.
 <b>phil/o</b>	love, friend	Greek	philanthropist - one who loves humanity; philology - the love of words; philosophy - the love of wisdom; bibliophil - loving books.
 <b>phon/o /e/y</b>	sound	Greek	cacophony - loud, unpleasant sounds; microphone - a device that records and amplifies sound; phonetic - relating to human speech sounds.
 <b>phot/o</b>	light	Greek	photogenic - caused by light; photograph - image made on light-sensitive film; photon - the smallest possible unit of light.
 <b>phyll/o</b>	leaf	Greek	chlorophyll - a group of green pigments found in leaves; phyllotaxis - the arrangement of leaves on a stem; phyllite - a rock that forms sheets, similar to slate.
 <b>phys</b>	nature, medicine, the body	Greek	physical - relating to the body; physician - a doctor; physique - nature and shape of one's body.
 <b>phyt/o/e</b>	plant, to grow	Greek	epiphyte - a plant growing independently on the surface of another; hydrophyte - a plant that grows only in water; neophyte - a beginner, especially a person recently converted to a new belief.
 <b>plas/t/m</b>	to form, development, forming cells	Greek	protoplasm - something that is the first made or formed, also the living portion of a cell; plastic - able to be formed, especially when warm; plaster - a mixture of lime, sand and water that forms a smooth solid covering for walls.
 <b>plaud, plod, plaus, plos</b>	approve, clap	Latin	applaud- to show approval of especially by clapping the hands; explosion- an act of exposing something as invalid or baseless; plausible- worthy of being applauded
 <b>pneum/o</b>	breathing, lung, air, spirit	Greek	pneumonia - inflammation of the lungs; pneumatic - using the force of air; dyspnea - difficulty breathing.
 <b>pod/e</b>	foot	Greek	podiatrist - a doctor for the feet; podium - a small platform to stand on; tripod - a

	<b>poli</b>	city	<b>Greek</b>	stand or frame with 3 legs. metropolis - a large city; police - people who work for the government to maintain order in a city; politics - actions of a government or political party.
	<b>poly</b>	many, more than one	<b>Greek</b>	polychrome - with many colors; polyglot - a person fluent in many languages; polygon - shape with 3 or more straight sides.
	<b>pon</b>	place, put	<b>Latin</b>	opponent - a person who places him/herself against an action, idea, etc.; postpone - to put off doing something.
	<b>pop</b>	people	<b>Latin</b>	popular - appealing to a lot of people; population - all of the people who live in a particular area; populist - a supporter of the rights of people.
	<b>port</b>	carry	<b>Latin</b>	export - to carry goods out of a place to another; portable - able to be carried; porter - a person who carries luggage.
	<b>pos</b>	place, put	<b>Latin</b>	deposit - to place or drop something; expose to place out into the open for all to see; position - the place where someone is.
	<b>post</b>	after, behind	<b>Latin</b>	posthumous - after someone's death; postpone - to delay something; postscript - an addition to an already completed document.
	<b>pre</b>	earlier, before, in front of	<b>Latin</b>	preamble - a part in front of a formal document; prepare - to get ready in advance; prediction - a statement foretelling the future.
	<b>pro</b>	before, in front of, for, forward	<b>Greek</b> <b>Latin</b>	prognosis - a prediction of what will happen; prologue - a passage before the main part; prophet - a person who foretells the future.
	<b>prot/o</b>	primitive, first, chief	<b>Greek</b>	prototype - the first of a kind; proton - one of the very basic parts of an atom; protocol - a first draft from which a document is prepared.
	<b>pseud/o</b>	wrong, false	<b>Greek</b>	pseudonym - a fictitious name; pseudoscience - theories presumed without proof of a scientific nature; pseudopregnancy - a false pregnancy.
	<b>psych/o</b>	mind, mental	<b>Greek</b>	psyche - the human spirit or soul; psychic - relating to the human mind or someone who has supernatural mental abilities; psychology - the study of the mind.
	<b>pugn/a, pung</b>	to fight	<b>Latin</b>	pugnacious - having a quarrelsome or aggressive nature; repugnant - distasteful, offensive or revolting; pungent - piercing.
	<b>pul</b>	urge		compulsion - a very strong urge; expulsion - to someone out; impulsive - having a spontaneous urge to do something.
	<b>purg</b>	clean	<b>Latin</b>	purge - remove anything undesirable; purgatory - according to Roman Catholics a place where souls must clean themselves of sin; expurgate - remove objectionable passages from a publication.
	<b>put</b>	think	<b>Latin</b>	computer - an electronic thinking device; dispute - to disagree with what another person thinks; input - contribution of one's thinking.
	<b>pyr/o</b>	fire, heat	<b>Greek</b>	pyrotechnics - the art of making fireworks; pyrometer - a thermometer for measuring high temperature; pyretic - relating to or producing fever.
	<b>quad/r/ri</b>	four	<b>Latin</b>	quadrant - open space with buildings on 4 sides; quadrennium - period of 4 years; quadruped - a 4-footed animal.
	<b>quart</b>	fourth	<b>Latin</b>	quarter - one fourth; quart - a fourth of a gallon; quartet - a musical composition or group involving 4 voices or instruments.
	<b>quin/t</b>	five, fifth	<b>Latin</b>	quintet - a composition for 5 voices or instruments; quintessence - pure essence, based on the ancient philosophy that there was a fifth element that was present in all things; quintuple - fivefold.
	<b>radic, radix</b>	root	<b>Latin</b>	eradicate - pull out at the roots; radical - fundamental, looking at things from a drastic point of view; radish - an edible root of the mustard family.
	<b>radio</b>	radiation, ray		radioactive - emitting radiation; radiologist - someone diagnosing or treating via radiation.
	<b>ram/i</b>	branch	<b>Latin</b>	ramification - the resulting consequence of a decision; ramify - to spread or branch out; ramus - a branchlike part.
	<b>re</b>	again, back, backward	<b>Latin</b>	rebound - to spring back again; rewind - to wind something backward; reaction: a response; recognize: to identify someone or something seen before.
	<b>reg</b>	guide, rule	<b>Latin</b>	regent - a person who rules on behalf of a king or queen; regime - a government that rules; regulate - to apply a rule.
	<b>retro</b>	backward, back	<b>Latin</b>	retroactive - relating to something in the past; retrogress - to go back to an earlier condition; retrospect - the remembering of past events.
	<b>rhin/o</b>	nose	<b>Greek</b>	rhinoceros - a species of animals with a big horn on the snout; rhinoplasty - surgery of the nose; rhinovirus - viruses that are causing the common cold.
	<b>rhod/o</b>	red	<b>Greek</b>	rhododendron - a flower with red/pink flowers; rhodium - an element which produces a red solution; rhodopsin - a purple pigment in the retina that is needed for vision.
	<b>rid</b>	laugh	<b>Latin</b>	deride - to make fun of someone; ridicule - to make fun or mock; ridiculous - silly, causing laughter.
	<b>rrh/ea /oea/ag</b>	flow, discharge	<b>Latin</b> <b>Greek</b>	diarrhea - abnormally excessive bowel movement; hemorrhage - heavy blood flow; catarrh - inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially the nose and throat.
	<b>rub</b>	red	<b>Latin</b>	ruby - deep red color and a precious stone of the same color; rubella - measles; bilirubin - reddish pigment in bile.
	<b>rupt</b>	break, burst	<b>Latin</b>	bankrupt - unable to pay because you're "broke"; interrupt - to break into a

			conversation or event, to disturb; rupture - a break in something.
 <b>san</b>	health	Latin	sane - mentally healthy; sanitary - relating to cleanliness and health; sanitation - maintenance of public health and cleanliness.
 <b>scend</b>	climb, go	Latin	ascend - to climb upward; crescendo - a climbing up of the volume of music; descend - to go or climb down.
 <b>sci</b>	know	Latin	conscience - sense of knowing right from wrong; conscious - knowing what is happening; omniscient - knowing everything.
 <b>scler/o</b>	hard	Greek	arteriosclerosis - hardening of the arterial walls; multiple sclerosis - disease which causes the tissue of the brain and spinal cord to harden; sclerometer - instrument for measuring hardness.
 <b>scop/e/y</b>	see, examine, observe	Greek	microscope - a device used to see tiny things; periscope - a seeing instrument on a submarine; telescope - a device used to see over a distance.
 <b>scrib, script</b>	write, written	Latin	inscribe - to write letters or words on a surface; scribe - a person who writes out documents; describe - to represent with words or pictures.
 <b>se</b>	apart	Latin	secede - to formally break away from; seclude - to keep away from; serum - a liquid isolated out of another.
 <b>sect</b>	cut	Latin	dissect - to cut apart piece by piece; intersection - the place or point where two things cross each other; bisect - to cut into two equal parts.
 <b>sed, sid, sess</b>	sit	Latin	reside- be stationed; sediment- the matter that settles to the bottom of a liquid; session- an actual or constructive sitting of a body
 <b>self</b>	of, for, or by itself		self-discipline - the ability to discipline yourself; self-respect - respect for yourself; selfish concerned only with your own interests.
 <b>semi</b>	half, partial	Latin	semiannual - every half year; semicircle - half a circle; semiconscious - partly conscious; semiannual - every half of a year.
 <b>sept/i</b>	seven	Latin	September - this used to be the seventh month in the Roman calendar; septet - a group of seven musicians; septuagenarian - a person in his/her seventies.
 <b>serv</b>	save, keep	Latin	conserve - to save or keep something safe; preserve - to save something; reservation - a place kept for a person.
 <b>sex</b>	six	Latin	sextet or sextette - a composition or group of six, sextuple - sixfold; sexagenarian - person in his/her sixties.
 <b>sol</b>	alone	Latin	desolate - lonely, dismal, gloomy; solitary - done alone, by yourself; solo - a performance done by one person alone.
 <b>sol</b>	sun	Latin	solar - involving the sun; parasol - umbrella protecting from the sun; solarium - a room where one is exposed to sun light.
 <b>somn/I</b>	sleep	Latin	insomnia - inability to fall asleep; somniloquy - talking in your sleep; somnolent - feeling sleepy.
 <b>son</b>	sound	Latin	consonant - a speech sound; sonorous - producing loud, full, rich sounds; supersonic - faster than sound; unison - as one voice.
 <b>soph</b>	wise	Greek	philosopher - a wise person; sophisticated - wise about the ways of the world; sophism - a clever but misleading argument.
 <b>spec/t, spic</b>	see, look	Latin	circumspect - cautious, looking all around; retrospective - a looking back at past things; spectator - a person who sees an event.
 <b>sphere</b>	ball	Greek	biosphere - the whole round surface of the earth; hemisphere - half the earth spherically shaped like a ball.
 <b>spir</b>	breathe	Latin	inspire - to stimulate or animate; transpire - to give off vapor with waste product through the skin or a membrane; spirit - invisible life force.
 <b>sta</b>	stand	Latin	stable - standing steady and firm; stagnant - standing still, not moving; stationary - at a standstill, fixed.
 <b>stell</b>	star	Latin	constellation - a group of stars that forms a pattern; interstellar - between the stars; stellar - relating to stars.
 <b>struct</b>	build	Latin	construct - to build; destruction - the act of destroying something that was built; structure - something built; infrastructure - underlying framework of a system.
 <b>sub</b>	under, lower than, inferior to	Latin	submarine - an underwater boat; submerge - to put underwater; substandard - inferior to accepted standards.
 <b>sum</b>	highest	Latin	sum - the combined total of everything; summation - the total, highest amount; summit the highest point or top.
 <b>super</b>	higher in quality or quantity	Latin	Super bowl - the final annual football game; superior - above average, better in quality; supersonic - faster than the speed of sound.
 <b>sy/m /n/l/s</b>	together, with, same	Greek	symmetry -similarity in size, form or arrangement; synergy - the combined effect; synchronize - to cause to occur at the same time.
 <b>tact, tang</b>	touch	Latin	contact - a state in which two things touch; tactile - relating to the sense of touch; tangible - able to be touched; intact - with nothing missing.
 <b>tax/o</b>	arrangement	Greek	syntax - the systematic arrangement of words; taxonomy - the science of classification; ataxia - loss of the ability to coordinate muscle action.
 <b>techno</b>	technique, skill	Greek	technology - the practical application of knowledge; technocracy - rule of technology; technologically - characterized by technology.

 <b>tel/e/o</b>	far, distant, complete	<b>Greek</b>	telephone - a device to talk to a distant person; telescope - a device to view distant objects; television - a device to receive pictures from afar; telecommuting - working remotely, bridging the distance via virtual devices.
 <b>temp/or</b>	time	<b>Latin</b>	contemporary- existing at the same time; temporal - relating to time; temporary - lasting for a limited time.
 <b>ten, tin, tent</b>	hold	<b>Latin</b>	continent- serving to restrain or limit; detention- the act or fact of detaining, tenacious- having parts or elements strongly adhering to each other
 <b>ter, trit</b>	rub	<b>Latin</b>	attrition- the act of rubbing together or wearing down; detritus- a product of disintegration or wearing away; trite- used or occurring so often as to have lost interest, freshness, or force
 <b>term/ina</b>	end, limit	<b>Latin</b>	determine - to find something out at the end of an investigation; terminate - to end; exterminate - to destroy or get rid of completely.
 <b>terr/a/i</b>	land, earth	<b>Latin</b>	extraterrestrial - existing outside the earth; terrain - ground or land; territory - an area of land.
 <b>tetra</b>	four	<b>Latin</b>	tetrapod - having 4 legs; tetrarchy - government by 4 rulers; tetrose - a monosaccharide with four carbon atoms.
 <b>the</b>	put	<b>Greek</b>	bibliotheca- a list or catalog of books; theme- a proposition for discussion or argument; thesis- a dissertation embodying results of original research and especially substantiating a specific view
 <b>the/o</b>	god	<b>Greek</b>	monotheism - belief in one god; polytheism - worshiping more than one god; theology - the study of religion, god, etc.
 <b>therm/o</b>	heat	<b>Greek</b>	thermal - relating to heat; thermos - an insulated jar that keeps heat in; thermostat - a device that controls heat.
 <b>tort</b>	twist	<b>Latin</b>	contortion - a twisted shape or position; distort - to alter the shape or condition of; retort - reply in a manner that is supposed to change the effect of something previously said.
 <b>tox</b>	poison	<b>Latin</b>	detoxification - the process of removing poisons; toxic - poisonous; toxicology - the study of poisons; intoxicated - influenced by drugs.
 <b>tract</b>	pull, drag	<b>Latin</b>	attract - to pull objects nearer; distract - to drag attention away from something; tractor - a motor vehicle that pulls things.
 <b>trans</b>	across,beyond, through	<b>Latin</b>	transcontinental - across the continent; transfer - to move from one place to another; transport - to carry something across a space.
 <b>tri</b>	three, once in every three, third	<b>Greek</b> <b>Latin</b>	triangle - a figure with 3 sides and 3 angles; triathlon - an athletic contest with 3 events; tricycle - a 3-wheel vehicle with pedals.
 <b>ultra</b>	beyond, extreme, more than	<b>Latin</b>	ultrahigh - extremely high; ultramodern - more modern than anything else; ultrasonic - sound waves beyond human hearing.
 <b>un</b>	not,opposite of, lacking	<b>Latin</b>	unabridged - not shortened; unfair - opposite of fair; unfriendly - lacking friendliness.
 <b>uni</b>	one, single	<b>Latin</b>	unicycle - a vehicle with one wheel; unilateral - decided by only one person or nation; unique - the only one of its kind; unison - as one voice.
 <b>urb</b>	city	<b>Latin</b>	suburb - residential area on the edge of a city; urban - relating to a city; urbanology - the study of city life.
 <b>vac</b>	empty	<b>Latin</b>	evacuate - to empty a dangerous place; vacant - empty, not occupied; vacation - a time without work.
 <b>ven/t</b>	come	<b>Latin</b>	circumvent - to go around or bypass restrictions; convention - a gathering or assembly of people with a common interest; intervene - to come between.
 <b>ver/I</b>	truth	<b>Latin</b>	veracious - truthful, honest; veracity - the truth; verify - to make sure that something is true.
 <b>verb</b>	word	<b>Latin</b>	verbalize - to put into words; adverb - a word relating to a verb; proverb - a short saying that expresses a well-known truth.
 <b>vers, vert</b>	turn	<b>Latin</b>	reverse - to turn around; introvert - being turned towards the inside; version - a variation of an original; controversy - a conversation in which positions are turned against each other.
 <b>vice</b>	acting in place of, next in rank	<b>Latin</b>	vice-president - the person next in rank to the president
 <b>vid</b>	see	<b>Latin</b>	evident clearly seen
 <b>vince, vic</b>	conquer	<b>Latin</b>	convince - to win someone over; invincible - not able to be conquered; victory - the conquest of an enemy.
 <b>vis, vid</b>	see	<b>Latin</b>	vision - the ability to see; envision - to picture in the mind; evident - clearly visible.
 <b>viv/i vit</b>	live, life	<b>Latin</b>	revival - the act of bringing back to life; vital - pertaining to live; vivacious - high-spirited and full of life.
 <b>voc/i</b>	voice, call	<b>Latin</b>	advocate - to speak in favor of; equivocate - to use misleading language that could be interpreted two different ways; vocalize - to produce with your voice.
 <b>vol/i/u</b>	wish, will	<b>Latin</b>	benevolent - showing good will and kindness; volition - the act of making a choice or decision, voluntary - resulting from your own free will.

 <b>vor,</b> <b>vour</b>	eat	<b>Latin</b>	carnivorous - meat-eating; voracious - desiring or eating food in great quantities; devour - to eat quickly.
 <b>xanth</b>	yellow	<b>Latin</b>	xanthium- a genus of coarse and rough or spiny herbs; xanthochromia- yellowish discoloration (as of the skin or cerebrospinal fluid); xanthogenic
 <b>xen/o</b>	foreign	<b>Greek</b>	xenophobic - afraid of foreigners; xenogenesis - the creation of offspring that is completely different from either parent; xenophile - attracted to foreigners.
 <b>xer/o/I</b>	dry	<b>Greek</b>	xerophyte - a plant that grows in dry climate; xerography - a dry photocopying process; xeric - requiring small amounts of moisture.
 <b>xyl</b>	wood	<b>Greek</b>	xylocarp; xyloid- resembling wood; xylophone-an organ percussion stop of similar tone quality
 <b>zo/o</b>	animal life	<b>Greek</b>	zoology - study of animals; zooid - resembling an animal; zooplankton - minute floating aquatic animals.
 <b>zyg/o</b>	pair	<b>Greek</b>	zygote - a cell formed by the union of two gametes and the organism developing from that; zygomorphic - pertaining to organisms that can be divided into symmetrical halves along one axis only.

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